

As the new President, Harry Truman inherited a world on fire. The most destructive war in human history still raged on in Europe and Asia; and Truman, the only chief executive in this century who did not enjoy a university education, faced a most crucial role bringing the war to a close and constructing a viable international system in the postwar. Truman, whose strong personal integrity and vast common sense was forged in the small towns of western Missouri, brilliantly succeeded.

This bill will name the building that houses our Nation's Department of State—the agency responsible for international relations—in honor of Missouri's favorite son and one of our country's greatest statesmen. This is benefitting, for it was the decisions made by President Truman in the realm of foreign policy that made his Presidency one of the most monumental and influential in our country's history.

President Harry Truman led during one of the most trying times in our nation's tumultuous history. During Truman's years in the White House, crisis compounded crisis overseas and hard decisions continually confronted a President who stoically dealt with the awesome responsibilities he had to face.

After Truman assumed office he successfully led the United States to victory against the Axis powers. However, the end of the Second World War brought little respite for the new President from Missouri. The cooperation Truman, and most Americans, hoped to find with the Soviet Union collapsed as an Iron Curtain descended across the heart of Europe. Behind it, the creation of totalitarian Communist regimes confronted the United States with a new dark challenge—the cold war.

In response to this newest danger, President Truman led the free world forward. He emphasized the need to support free people and assist those who resisted attempted subjugation by armed minorities and outside pressures. To this end, Truman began the United States' single most successful foreign aid initiative, the Marshall plan. Under Truman's leadership, this ambitious program saved the economies of Western Europe and set vital United States allies on the path of full recovery within a democratic political framework.

President Harry S Truman realized that economic recovery of war torn areas would not, in itself, secure the free world from Communist aggression. Therefore, President Truman spearheaded the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, one of the most successful military alliances of all time and the cornerstone of Western Europe's defense for the past five decades.

Europe was not the only place where President Truman took a stand for

freedom and democracy in the face of aggression and hostility. When Communist North Korea blatantly invaded South Korea in 1950, only Truman's quick action, and continued resolve, made possible South Korea's escape from the control of North Korea's totalitarian regime. Throughout the world, in Northern Iran, Berlin, China, and the Eastern Mediterranean, Truman's strong and wise leadership, grounded in a small town Missouri sense of right and wrong, heroically guided our country through some of its most dangerous years. In addition to his commitment to fight Communist aggression, the institutions created during the Truman years—such as the United States Air Force, the Department of Defense, the National Security Council, the Central Intelligence Agency—eventually ensured victory in the cold war, and enhanced the United States strength in the years after. Surely Winston Churchill exhibited his always impressive observational abilities when he told Truman in 1950 that “. . . you, more than any other man, have saved Western Civilization.”

I am proud to be a part of this effort today to see President Harry S Truman so honored. More than any other postwar President he shaped the world we live in today. To name the headquarters of the United States State Department after this fellow Missourian is a fitting and just choice.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 3639) was read the third time and passed.

LOWER SIOUX INDIAN COMMUNITY LAND ACT

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 558, H.R. 2484.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2484) to provide that land which is owned by the Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota but which is not held in trust by the United States for the Community may be leased or transferred by the Community without further approval by the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 2484) was read the third time and passed.

AUTHORIZING LEASES FOR TORRES MARTINEZ DESERT CAHUILLA INDIANS AND GUIDIVILLE BAND OF POMO INDIANS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 557, H.R. 1953.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1953) to authorize leases for terms not to exceed 99 years on land held in trust for the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians and the Guidiville Band of Pomo Indians of the Guidiville Indian Rancheria.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read for a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 1953) was read the third time and passed.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 2000

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 9:30 a.m. on Friday, June 9. I further ask unanimous consent that on Friday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day. I further ask unanimous consent that the Senate then resume consideration of H.R. 4576, the Department of Defense appropriations bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. I further ask unanimous consent that there be 10 minutes equally divided in the usual form for final explanation of the Grassley amendment, with no amendments in order to it, and that the vote occur immediately following the use or yielding back of that time at approximately 9:40 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, we had announced that there would be a vote at 9:30. Because of the request just agreed to, we will have that vote at approximately 9:40 a.m. tomorrow on the Grassley amendment. There will be further amendments considered during